SPRING HATS-Buttle, No. 49 Nassau-st.-The standaro and other styles of Gentlessies's Hars are now read to which the attention of our customer and the public is respe-fully invited.

Bigs. No. 49 Names of

CLOTHING CIRCULAR .-

STRING CIRCULAR.—
STRING—1888.

ROURES & RAYMOND, Citthey Merchants, invite attention to the following important factor:

FACT I.

The materials of their present-tack were bought for each at the lowest partic rates. Hence they are enabled to offer their immense variety of new and style. Sparra Clothian, for more and boys, at a great reduction on the average primes of the trade.

Their new styles of Spring Rayman, Pellosders, Overcoats, business, travelling and applying Come, Years, Pauls, dress and frock the control of the co

The Coston Department is amply stocked with fashionable goods, the enters and works to ste first-law, and the charges extremely moderate.

goods, the enters and security and the extension products.

The prices (the very count in the reader are marked upon all the articles in the selectors, and there can be no seviation from these figure. The public are requested to That this arms facts by an early visit to the establishment.

Roses & Raymonn.

Clothers.

Corner of Folton and Newsynsts (Opposite the Herald Office)

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON ELOQUENCE.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON FLOQUENCE.

"In all the range of eloquence," said Senator Dougles, a few days ago. "I have never heard of any passage which struck use as obtaining so much submitly and truth as this:

Shoot Ill the thender of your voles.

Negara's reading amothers.

And let ten thousand earthquakes sing.

Tre glory of Serrit BROTHERS.

Por in the van of trade they stand.

As the BRST CLORHERS IN THE LAND."

SELTH BROTHERS OF Price Wholessie and Retail Clothing.

Warerooms. No. 122, 138 and 149 Folton street, New York.

"We prefer the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York. MACRINE for femily use."

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEVING MACHINES. No. 436 Broadway.

"From our own family use, we became fully satisfied that Gao-ren's Bakru's Machine is the best, and we accordingly pur-chased it."

"To all of which The Tribune says, Amen. That the writer of a notice of Sewing Machines, that we intely published, prefers Wheeler & Wilson's does not make them preferable."

[N. V. Tribune, Nov. 6, 1557.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE-SEWING MACHINES-PRICE \$12 TO \$30,-PRATT'S PATENT has now been in use nearly two years, an have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office 577 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, -Manufactures are rapidly increasing trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore tow is the time to purchase Sixork's Sixwing Machines. These are the only meetines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. Sixons were work. Sixwing the most benutiful and the easiest to operate, is commutating universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a otreular.

I. M. Sixora & Co. No. 438 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES,-ROBERT, M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Sarks, and Patent Peworr Proof Bufance Locks and Cross Bars. Also Pire and Burgler Proof Sideboard or Patric Sarks, for silver plate, &c. Denot No. 192 Pearlat, one door below Maiden lane.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF CHARDELLERS ASS GAS FIXTURES

AND opening at EXTRESSELV MODERATE PRICES.

Parties retiring them houses for the Spring are invited to call
and examine them.

E. V. Havenwort & Co.,

out. Broadway and Broome et.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston et. New York — This popular, central and well pointed Hotel, constucted on the European plan, busines the a gion of trave ets. Single Rooms Soc. 75c. and #1 per Double Rooms and Patlors. #150 to #5. Meals as ordered.

HUNT, WEBSTER & Co.'s IMPROVED TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES, E Manufacturing purposes and for family u.e., are deeme-able to any other machine. HUNT, WEBSTER & Co., No. 459 Broadway.

LATE, FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE-Mr. AHREN-Mesers S. C. Herring & Co.—Continues: On the night of the 17th inst. my store. No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of morehandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uniqued my most valsable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching fame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vanit in the wall—they are a mass of safes.

Respectfully yours, Charles Arekhellot.

The shows Safe can be seen at our Depot.

S. C. Herries & Co.,
S. C. Her No. 251 Broadway, cor Murray-st., opposite the Cit

LOOK !!—Low prices for CARPETS!!!—
1900,000 south of Encish Carpeting at a transaction reduction.
2020en Velver Garrers 9; 10; and 11; per gard!
2020en Velver Garrers 56; 7; and 41; per yard!
2020. Chose 216, 31; and 42 per yard!
2020. Chose 216, 31; and 43 per yard.
2020. Chose 216, 31; and 43 per yard.

No I Very : Actor House, Truests Surrotters, Source Bracks, Sile Eladic Stockings for various with an evry various of Environes all lifety appeted. A female attended to private contact rights. RADIO AL CURE TRUSS OFFICE-MARSH & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-Sallow checks, deliceres, a larguid step blotches and pimples on the face and it related all these preclaim the electric of Dyspopia and all these rather replicy and durably courd by the use of torse goalte, but the unit and recent these remedies.

Poet act Stantes (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

New-Dork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1858.

A Revivat Extra-History of the Present Great Awakening.

In compliance with the request of many correspecial in or shall issue on Saturany, April 3, an Exten lineating, of eight pages, containing the a substant of the Proports of the precading Religious Remora which were recently appeared in our columns, with other master prepared for the occasion, all ar-Tand I in a magner to form a successed history of this comarkanie relegious margaient, with its various decoly precessing features, from its beginning to the date of the paper.

Ag we an wrint few copies beyond those ordered, all persons who may desire this EXTRA TRIBUNE, either to preserve or to circulate among their friends, are requested to send in their orders as promptly as possible. News renders will please pay attention to

Pana single copies 1 conts. 100 copies.....\$2.50 Copies inclosed in separate wrappers or otherwise, and direct if to such addresses as may accompany the

HORACE GREELEY & Co., Tribune Office, New York.

" If Show who obtain signatures to the Protest against the passage of the Lecompton Constitution will return them to this office, duly authenticated, we abail be happy to send them on premptly to Washington.

Who will help circulate Protests against the triumph of the Lecompton Swindle? Hours are precious-let them be improved!

There was a dense crowd at the entrance of the Academy of Music, when the doors opened at 64 o'clock, ready to pour in, and onward from that time the sidewalks were crowded with women and children wending their way to the great meetingthe greatest perhaps that ever gathered in one house in this city to listen to a sermon upon any occasion. In twenty minutes after the doors were opoted, standing in the orchestra and looking up at the boxes, the house appeared to be packed to its full capacity up to the roof. At this early hour we noticed many persons, women included, neable to procure seats. The lower boxes and parquette scats were reserved for the Fire Department, and these were pretty well filled before 7 o'clock, but still, above and below, the crowd continued to pour in. Mr. Corbet commenced the exercises by reading a byma, in a voice that was probably heard by very

few beyond the orobe-tra. We suspect he never faced a greater congregation than that the of the multirude that now filled the Academy, not counting the thousands outside, who could not find even standing room inside. The stage, too, both before and behind the set scene, was full, that part of the audience being composed of the dignitaries and leading men of the city. During the singing of the first bymn the noise of the many persons trying to get standing room somewhat marred the harmony. After rending the second hymn, Mr. Corbet requested the audience to keep as still as possible, and suggested the closing

of outside doors. This had a good result, and the singing was very effective. The discourse was commenced precisely at 8 o'clock by some short preliminary remarks. His soice was full and clear, but we fear was not heard by vast numbers in the lobbies, for the noise of their ratching feet was heard loudly sounding over the voice of the speaker, sufficient to distract the attention of those who sat next to the speaker's stand. At length this tumult of steps grew quiet, and the speaker's voice grew stronger, his intonstions cher, and every word distinct -so much so, we presume, that every one in the house could hear and understand, as the earnest attention given indicated all were desirous to do. Certainly we have never seen a more quiet and attentive congregation. At one outburst of enthusiasm, a most earnest exclamation of "Glory, glory," apparently from female lips, filled the whole house. At the conclusion of the anecdote about Franklin, the patriotism of the congregation overcame the fact of the religious character of the house, and as hearty a round of applause was given as could be desired by an actor who filled a different character upon that stage. The length of the discourse was just an hour and twenty-live minutes, during the latter part of which the utmost attention was paid, but at the close there was quite a disposition to retire upon the part of many who had been three hours in their seats. Mr. Corbit, however, begged them to remain five miantes, and join in the hymn, which he immediately announced, and seked all to rise, and as far as possible join with the choir, which was done, and then the immense audience

In Congress on Saturday the House adopted the report of the Special Committee in the Matteson case, which concludes with a resolution that it is inexpedient to take further action. The Senate bill establishing three additional land districts in California was passed. A remark made on Friday by Mr. Smith of Virginia, relative to Senator Douglas and the Illinois delegation, brought out several members of the latter, with whom Mr. Smith had a personal discussion of some length. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lane, the delegate from Oregon, spoke is favor of the admission of that Territory and of Kansas into the Union. Mr. Hall of Massachusetts made an Anti-Lecompton speech.

The SENATE was not in session.

After all the bluster and swagger about the certsinty of putting Lecompton through the Houseafter months of intemperate and unmeasured denunciation of the anti-Lecompton Democrats as repegades, bolters and factionists-the Administration, when brought face to face with the issue, is compelled to get down on its marrow-bones and beg these factionists, renegades, &c., whom it has been so industriously, so venomously, kicking out of the party, to come to the rescue! The Members who have seen Postmasters, Marshals, &c., ejected from office for holding convictions identical with their own as to the injustice and impolicy of forcing Kapsas into the Union under a Slave Constitution she abbors, are now entreated to forget the secret past and take secret counsel with their late proscribers as to the ways and means of settling the Kansas question and preserving the unity of "the party." Messis, Aleck Stephens, John Cochrare & Co. drummed their tollowers together in the Representatives' Hall, on Saturday evening, and proposed a parley with the anti-Lecompton Democrats, whom they had also invited to their caucus. Hear Aleck in his humbler mood

" Mr. Stephens of Georgia stated the object of the meeting to be to confer together—the Lecompton and anti-Lecompton Democrats—and see if some arrangement could not be made to units the discordant elements. He was ready to bear any suggestion from those gentlemen upon this Kausas difficulty. He had never jet been able to accordant what those gentlemen advanced. He for one, was for unity and harmony, and desired above all things to preserve the party intact; and he believed it could be done if a proper with two apparents. spirit was manifested."

It strikes us as rather odd that Mr. Stephens should not have thought of all this two or three months age. Admitting that Messrs. Douglas, Stuart, Broderick, Harris, Haskin, C .x, Morris, Adrain, S. Marshall, &c., have not known how to set forth their views intelligibly, in the course of a three months' debate, it amazes us that Aleck should not have stepped to the seat of one of them -perhaps ten feet from his own-and said, "I den't understand these bothering, gaseous Speeches, which you and I know are mainly made for Buncombe, but I wish you would just tell me, in a dozen words, what all this row is about." Thus courteously accosted, we have no doubt the Member appealed to would have responded, "Mr. Stephens, WE WANT KANSAS ADMITTED UNDER A CONSTITUTION FRAMED "AND EXTIFIED BY A MAJORITY OF HER "OWN PROPLE." Is that an unreasonable request? Is it hard to understand? Could not Mr. Stephens manage to discover the meaning of it in the course of a night's cogitation ! We believe he could; nay, we believe he bas asked this question, in substance, and had it snewered already. It is not his inability to discover what the anti-Lecompton Democrats wanted that has kept him at feud with them so long, but his mistaken presumption that he could put Lecompton through in spite of and over them. He has at last discovered his error, and proposes at the eleventh hour to remedy it by changing his key-note from defiance to wheedling-we shall see with what

After further discussion the following resolution. proposed by Mr. English of Indiana, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That's committee he appointed by the chair, to consist of ten be complete and ten anti-becompton Democrat, whose test it aliah be to confer together small extrain whether any hing one be due to resume harmony and concert of action in electron to the question of admitting Kansas unto the Union and half and one of the position of admitting Kansas unto the Union and that said one of the contract to this. waterand of the tree report the assent of the large and as to this ance, in the consideration on Towardsy extends heat, at a relack to which time the concus will adopte."

By the confession of their adversaries, therefore, the anti-Lecempion Democrats hold the immediate fate of Kansas in their hands. They can consign her to subjugation and anarchy by consenting to take Lecompton, with some Pugh-devised juggle of words of little or no meaning by way of amendment, or they can say, " Popular Sovereighty - real and "imprediste-that or nothing"-and bring their late so haughty and confident adversaries to their feet. We believe they will prove equal to the weighty responsibility thus devolved on them, and

that Mesers. Stephens, Cochrane & Co. will be unable to seduce them into any concessions inconsistent with their principles, their attitude and their henor,

We have not shared in the apprehensions which seem to be entertained that three or four Republican Members of the House would separate from their political brethren on one or more of the impertant votes which are to be taken on Thursday next. On the contrary, we have cherished abiding faith that frierdly discussion, with time for consideration, would produce uniformity of action among all those who are agreed in principle and purposethat, however other parties may scatter or unite. the Republican vote would be, as it hitherto has beer, cast solid for any and every proposition calculated to rescae Kansas from the toils of her enemies and enslavers, and bring her speedily, peacefully and triumphantly into the Union as a Free State. And, since the Republicans compose but a minority of either House, and can only hope to suc ceed by the cooperation of Members of other parties, we have not doubted that they would unanimously welcome such cooperation, doing nothing to repel, but everything to invite it. Such is still our conviction.

We could wish to see opportunity afforded for every Member to propose amendments to the Senate bill and have the Yeas and Nays taken thereon; but, unhappily, many things conspire to demonstrate that, while the Republicans are not sufficiently numerous to command such opportunity. the Lecomptonites are fully aware that they cannot ford to concede it. We infer from all we see that Mr. Stephene, whose claim to make the first motion with regard to the bill cannot be successfully resisted, will endeavor to put the bill on its passage and move the Previous Question at once-at least, if he can hope for success in so doing. Every chance for amendment that can be hoped for is simpy such as the main strength of the Opposition shall secure; beyond that, we expect nothing and shall get nothing.

Let us suppose, then, that the first amendment acted on is that proposed by Mr. Crittenden in the

Senate-ought it to be sustained? We can understand that a determined Anti-Slavery man, on the question of agreeing to the bill as amended by the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's substitute, should find his course not free from difficulty. By voting Ay, he subjects himself to the taunt of ignorance or knavery-"There! you " voted for the Lecompton Constitution after all, only with a provise that it be submitted to and " ratified by the People of Kansas." Such tsuats practical legislator, who is more solicitous that his votes shall be right than that they shall look right, must often encounter and defy. It will be sufficient to say in answer- "Sir, I voted not only with the great body of the Republicans, but against the " whole force of the Slavery Propagandists; and if "you suppose neither party knew what it was " about, you must have an overweening confidence " in your own sagacity." We should have no hesitation, in any case affecting Slavery Extension, in veting against Mesars. Boyce, Keitt, Bocock, Letcher, Quitman, &c., and pointing to that antagonism as proof satisfactory to any intelligent Free-Labor constituency that our vote was the right one. However dense our ignorance or stupidity, we should feel sure that those gentlemen new what they were about and voted accordingly. And we dare assure our readers that the Lecomptonites in the House, should they carry their point next Thursday, will not carry it by the votes of any two or more Republicans cast in most unnatural conformity with theirs.

How any Republican should besitate or seruple to vote for Mr. Crittenden's amendment per se, we caunet imagine. What does it propose but that the People of Kansas shall be allowed a fair chance to say whether they do or do not approve the Lecompton Constitution? And is there any Republican opposed to that ? We know of none-believe there can be none. We believe it will be every Republican's duty to vote against Stephens & Co. on agreeing to the bill as amended; but how any ove should think of opposing the proposition to amend, entirely passes our comprehension. We believe there is no such Republican in the House. as there certainly was none in the Senate.

The case of Mr. O. B Matteson, which was finally disposed of in the House of Representatives at Washington on Saturday, involves considerations of general and permanent interest. Not having room for the reports and documents in fall, we propese to condense them into the smallest space that will exhibit the principles involved:

The last House of R-presentatives, near the close of its Second Session, on the strength of testimony taken by an Investigating Committee and its Report thereon,

"Resided, That Orsamus B. Matteson, a member of this onse from the State of New York, did incite parties decayly brested in the passage of a joint resolution for constraing the a Moines arent to have here and use clarge sim of money of other valuable considerations, corruptly, for the purpose proscring the passage of said joint resolution through the

Resolved, That Orsamus B. Matteson, in declaring that a

To these, a resolution of expulsion was appended, but not passed, because Mr. M., who then lay dangerously ill of the National Hotel disease, which proved fatal to several of his fellow-boarders, had, pending these proceedings, protested against the course of the Committee and of the House and resigned his seat. His protest alleged the facts that the Committee had taken all mauner of damaging testimony against bim in secret and parte, and then offered him, while lying at death's cor, opportunity to put in countervailing testimoby. He demurred to this as unfair and inadequate, and demanded a trial before the House. This could not be-at all events was not-conceded; whereupon Mr. M. sent in a letter of protest and reministrop, highly offensive to the Committee and the House, and resigned his sent as aforessid. leaving the House to take the course slready indicated. It may be proper to add that the Chairman of the Investigating Committee (Mr. Kelsey of N. Y.) held that the inculpated Members were entitled, if proceeded against at all, to the trial before the House which they demanded; but this, it was held impracticable, from the pressure of other business and the near approach of the close of the

Corgress, to give them. Mr. Matteson had been elected, in Nov., 1856, to the present liouse, and took his seat in it accordirgly at the opening of the Session. Some time thereafter, Mr. Keiti of S. C. moved his expulsion on the ground of the aforesaid proceedings; and Cel. Harris of Ill. afterward made a move in the some direction. The House, after refusing by pearly two to one to lay the whole matter on the table, referred it to a Select Committee, which the Speaker constituted as follows:

James L. Seward of Cia , Chairman ; Galucha A. Grow of Pa.

Joen Hugier of N. J., Samuel R. Cartle off wa, and William D. Movers. Grow and Cortis are Republicane, the others Demi

rete; but politics expert to best rall as they should have but o influence on the a lion of the Committee] This Committee, after due demberation, and receiving a statement from the Member inculpated made its Report on the 22d just,, which was acted on and approved on Saturday. Messrs. Seward, Grow and Huyler, the unsjority, concur in the Report which sets forth that

1. No legal or constitutional disqualification or the part of Mr. Matteson is even alleged.

2 Expulsion by one House is no disqualification to sit in a subsequent House. [In proof of this, the Committee cite the famous case of John Wilkes, repeatedly expelled from Parliament for seditions libels on that body, and finally declared incapable of sitting; until at length a Mr. Luttrell, a minority candidate against Wilkes, was scated in his place; but in 1782, the vote of Feb. 17, 1769, admitting Luttrell, was ordered to be expanged from the cornal, " as subversive of the rights of the whole body of the electors of this kingdom."]

3. The rules of the House provide for no expulsion of a Momter on any such ground as is alleged in this case.

4. Mr. Matteson is not charged with any offense sgainst the present House, por any misconduct since it was organized; while his alleged offens

against the last House was punished by that House. 5. The fact attested by Johnson that his letter to Johnson, proposing to get up certain factory stock and distribute it among "outsiders" to silence their opposition to the Des Moines grant, was circulated and used against him in the canvass which returned him to the present House, is urged by the Committee in reply to the statement that Mr. M. reelection took place before the developments and vote of censure of the last House.

6. If the proceedings of the last House are calculated to work a disqualification for, or forfeiture of, a seat in Corgress thereafter, that House should have so declare i.

7. The Committee conclude as follows:

*The powers and privileges of this House are defined by the matterion formed by the people. The exercise of other pow Constitution formed by the people. The exercise of other powers would be a volation of their nights. The exercise of other powers would be a volation of their nights. The assertion of power in this case is but entering upon a fearful contest with the American people to deprive them of their rights and privileges. To see it would be a flagrant compation of power a never granted to this bedy, and would niffur selly similable on power and except in the choice of their representatives. It is a question of corpation upon the one side, and American freedom upon the ther.

other.

"While this House should scrapulously guard and protect for any privileges and parity, it should be qually cardious not to invace the privileges. The prople. Could not reasonable doubt be extertained as to the power claimed, it should be permitted to remain with the people, who, was ly under our system of government, are confided with the duty of selecting their representa-

Col. Curtis alone signs the Minority Report; it is understood that Mr. Bishop (who signs neither) concurs in the general doctrines of this Report, but does not hold that Mr. Matteson's case is such as to require their application. Col. C.'s points are:

1. Self-preservation and protection is a natural law, which pertains to corporate bodies as well as to natural persons. This power is, in the nature of the case, plenary; but, in regard to expulsions from Congress, is restrained by the constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote. Blackstone shows that the power to expel for crime inheres io Parliament; Cushing (L. S.) affirms that it resides in our American legislative bodies.

2. This power to expel is not merely a power to inflict punishment; it is to remove an obstacle to the progress of legitimate business, and secure the wholesome exercise of legislative functions. Properly exercised, it would not disfranchise a constituency, but give to a district the power to return a member qualified to represent the people.

3. The case of Wilkes proves that a libel on Parliament was and is a valid ground of expulsion; but that a former expulsion is not.

4. The firding of a former Congress in the premises is only testimony of a fact that must be proved. It creates a presumption of disqualification-raises a question of competency, to be decided by proof upon fair trial.

5. Col. Curtis, therefore, proposes to open the whole case-to take testimony on both sides as to what Mr. Matteson actually did write or say with regard to applications for Land-Grants before the last Congress, to report the facts thus elicited, and solicit thereon a fall and fair trial of the inculpated Member.

6. The Constitution and the Rules of the House alike presume that a Member may be fairly elected and yet disqualified to sit. They both contemplate and provide for that contingency. Due respect should be accorded to the will of a constituency and if the people of a district, after Congress shall have voted an expulsion, shall reflect the expelled Member, the House, as hitherto, would probably take no further notice of the disqualification. Un til such reelection, however, it may fairly be presumed that the constituency accords with toe House in desiring to be represented by one whose reputation is unspotted, and that the House is serv ing and obliging that constituency in purging itself of adjudged contamination.

7. Col. Curtis concludes as follows:

7. Col. Curtis concludes as follows:

"As the action of the Committee has only considered proliminary conscious, the undersigned will refrain from ferming or expressing any opinion on the merits, having that determination to the further development of the purpose of the Hone and the evidence of the case when called on to decide.

"Avoiding any hesty, heedless, or doubthild attentional against the horozobe imember, the undersigned believes the Hones ahould not shight from the exercise of a delicate and even painful neaponsibility. The character of the Hones, the honor of members, and the rights of our constituents, demand a vigitant watch and ward against all elements of corruption. The prophe have rested in Congress the supreme power of the state, dotthed us with ample power, and made it our duty to protect and instintain the honor, figuity, and preeminence of this branch of the Federal Government. It should be the individual and aggregate mint of this House to preserve, protect and visualists are purity, probity and patriotism of Congress, that its emanations may be wise, just and respected."

Mr. Matteson's letter, which is appended to these Reports, sets forth that

1. He is not apprised by the Committee of the extent of its powers nor the scope of its proposed ipquiries. He desires to know whether the Commattee do or do not propose to go into the investigation afresh, or merely sak him to defend himself sgainst imputations based on the action of the last

2. He challenges the whole procedure as follows: I deem it a daty I owe, as well to my immediate constitu-nts, whom it is proposed to degrive of representation in this concress, as to the people of the country at large, who experies as to be provided by establishing, as I believe, a misch-war-ard damperous precedent, respectfully, but firmly, to have that his House has no jurishiction of the matter embraced in the re-lations, referred to your Committee. The offenses impossible me, if committed at all, were committed against the House of Representatives of the XXXIVth Congress, and not against this House. That House and not this, was completed to punish for the correct of a mathetic of a former Congress, even in a law in the correct of a mathetic of a former Congress, even in a law in relation to which to seth, as here to force been Laken; much less relation to which to seth, as here to force be on Laken; much less consect of a m-index of a former Coursess, even in a case is since to which to set in a feet force been asked; much leave y it rightfully do so where, as in the present case, action way on by the House around whom the offences on carried to been committed, investigation assumed to have been and is full and final disposition of the marker made. I should this not within the previous of this thouse is impure into these charged to have been committed autocode in the ask aspect. It is not within its jurisdiction to question make at a way ny character, history, or conduct, at any time of a result of the present House, which a view of motion religious for distributioning the desired trape can be arrived. abile I have thought it my duty thes to lay before yo

minutes my protest against the resistint authority of the to inquire hat the ambient matter is formed to you, I do not seek to referred to you. I do not seek to seek to seek to seek to the anti-time to the unitabilities. I prefer, but it unit you notitee should consider the case directly on its bearing it

se as true merits are imperfectly disclosed by the ar parte testi-max seed proceedings upon which the resultivors passed by the ast House were founded. I feel outlifeer that upon even the structed and most searching realise of that testimous it fairly and in partially a side, you will fail to find any just ground for the "imputations" cast upon me."

3. Mr. Matteson proceeds to show that his letter to Johnson was barmless and well meant. As that letter is the gist of the case against him, we here reprint it:

"[Private.] Washington, July 15, 1846.

Think Stat: The Committee in our House have agreed a report your Resolution in Munota to 272,000 to may not wish that the is much trouble in the way. Some outsiders may miscaled. Are you willing to let your left the Veryory be call to such that the report in saidling to the Veryory be called the report in the call, in addition to what Stryger granged to can have a me age up promise outsiders which in a new factor. Let me know without tall by return of unit.

Truly. O. B. M. "W. C. Jonaton, seq."

-This letter, Mr. Matteson argues, cannot have tad any corrupt motive, because, I. It was addressed to his political antagonist, whom he had beaten in the last preceding canvass, and was to encounter in the canvass then approaching. 2. When Johnson offered to return it to him, he, supposing no copy was in existence, declined to receive it, when he might have taken and destroyed it. 3. It said nothing, intended nothing, about paying money to Members of Congress, nor to any one in their behalf, but simply proposed to avert the hostility or satiate the rapacity of outsiders by dividing among them a property which Johnson considers worth \$20,000, but Matteson pronounces dear at \$10,000. 4. Nobody has ever testified. nor pretended, nor insignated, that he (Matteson) sought to make anything out of Johnson or his Company; his only thought was to oblige and assist certain of his constituents, in good part political adversaries, by obtaining for them what he believed their righteous due, and which he knew to be needed to save them from the heavy pecuniary loss which, for want of such relief, they have since

4. The second point made against Mr. Matteson before the last Corgress, was that mooted in the testimony of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who was acting as the confidential agent and attorney of the Des Meines Company, and who testifies that Matteson once said to him, in a conversation on the subject, "Mr. [W. C.] Johnson must have here S100,000 to carry his bill." This charge is met by Mr. Matteson as follows:

by Mr. Matteson as follows:

"In relation to this I only desire to say that, while I am not able, after the lapse of time, to usuall the precise words used by me on the occasion referred to, I do recoilly the thought on this per which I intended to convey to him, and the circumstances under which the conversation took place and the circumstances under which the conversation took place and correctly understood by Mr. Johnson, or that he has failed to receiled it are then force confident either that my largo are was not correctly understood by Mr. Johnson, or that he has failed to receiled it precisely as it was speken. The Home had reduced to suspend the rules to take up the resolution we had been striving to get passed by a vice of 19 to 34. The association Congress was near its clossomity a few days remained—and, considering that in the faces of the very large adverse vote it had already encountered, it was talle to at empt to cell it up at that late hour with the expectation that it could be adopted. I regarded it as hopelessly low. Meeting with Mr. Johnson in the or bey of the House, on the occasion has mention. I intended to convey to him my comfident be list that such was the fact. I certainly did not intend to recommend or surject that a too cool or any other sum should be provided, to be used in purchasing votes for that resolution, or any other purpose. The idea I meant to expression, whatever was the precise pleased by a passage. The expression, whetever was the precise pleased green growed, we accept notes an emphatic form of anying "the measure is Miled." But I will not remark forther on this polici, except to submit the inquiry, whether your Committee can persuade yourselves that I approached the Hom. Reverly Johnson, and exclosely proposed to him that he should set shoot providing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with which to buy up the votes of some two had members of Congress in feet, the interdection. If I am to be convicted or criss. I think in the order is introduction. If I am to be

5. Mr. Matteson proceeds to deal with the charge that he slandered the last House by asserting, in a confidential conversation with one of the Johnsons, that there were thirty or forty scoundrels in it who would only vote for measures by which any one would be peculiarly benefited, on being paid for so doing. As there is a very general conviction that this was pretty near the truth, and as nobody proposes that he be turned out of this House for expressing that opinion of a minority of the last, we can afford no space to this allegation. In fact, the investigation of last Session was directly prompted by the statement of a Member that another Member had attempted to brib him to vote for the Micnesota Land-Grant.

6. Mr. Matteson urges that

"By none of the witnesses called before the School Committee of the last House was it inclinated that I had the amelical integration or superfitted to reap any benefit from, the passage of the pint resolution referred to rap any benefit from, the passage of the pint resolution referred to. There is not a statement or sugrestion contained anywhere in the tertimeny elicited by inat Con mittee that, directly or indirectly, inmediately or remotely, in any form or any contineactly, exercised, or proposed to receive, or that there was ever efficied, or proposed to be officed, to myself or to or for any Member of Congress, or to any other person in my behalf, any sum or moreover, or other tiling, upon any consideration wheever. On the contrary, the witnesses who special all on these points distinctly declare that I had not a particle of interest in the icalisation sought to be secured, or that they had any knowledge or he interest in the proposed of the contrary of the strength of the state of the contrary of indirectly, from any suggestion or statement made to them by me, or from any suggestion er statement made to them by me, or from any at I performed. And let me say that what thus appears from the testimony construct in fact."

7. Mr. M. calls attention to the fact that he had

7. Mr. M. calls attention to the fact that he had resigned his seat in the last House, sad notified the House thereof, before its vote of censure was passed or considered. His physician testificathat, at the time of such resignation, he was so near death s door that he (Dr. J. C. Hall) considered that you would have been obliged to resign your life had you not resigned your seat." Dr. McCall of Utica also testifies that Mr. M.'s disease still endangered his life when he returned to Utics on the 11th of last March, and that his health was not restored, under the most careful seclusion and medical treatment, for more than three months

S. Mr. Matteson closes with urging the fact that he had offered and wished to resign if any ten re speciable men of the ten thousand whose votes elected him would signify a desire that he should do

From the 105.000 inhabitants of that Congressional Distriction to a single voice, by way of memorial or remoustrance to the finese, has been heard since tiese resolutions were passed, either comments that I should resign my place, or asking the House torite me from it."

The Committee's [mejority] Report closes with

"Resolved, That it is inextendent for this House to take an further action in regard to the resolutions proposing to a to 100 Matter.

-This resolve was, after debate, adopted on Saturday, by 96 Yeas to 69 Nays, as follows:

NAYS—Mears, Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Amold, Bennett, Bragam, Sair, Bine, Bowe, Brayton, Hoffmon, Burit Bine, Bowe, Brayton, Hoffmon, Burit game, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Clark, Cawron, Coark B., Cechrise, Coffin, Comins, Coroning, Corone, Gram, Dantell, Paris, Md., Davie Ind., Davis (Mass.), Bavis Incest, Davies, Patrick, Hold, Davie (Mass.), Bavis Incest, Davies, Folker, Folker, Gridning, Globour, Gilmer, Godwin, Gramer, Grow, Kalley, Relight, Charles, Rather, Hold, Davies, Patrick, Hold, Martin, Grow, Hold, Morse (N. Y.), Martinamery, Martill, Martin, Phys., Lance (Me.), Morse (N. Y.), Martinamery, Martilla, Martin, Phys., Lench, Leiter, Line 1997, Mart. Nickols, Olin, Patrick, Phys., Lench, Leiter, Line 1997, Mart. Nickols, Olin, Patrick, Phys., Lench, Leiter, Line 1997, Mart. Nickols, Olin, Patrick, Stater, Stater, Stephens, Tappan, Olin, Smith Utraca, Sphane, Stater, Stephens, Tappan, Tappan, Ritchie, Robbins, Robets, Royce, Senward, Shaw (1th) Storman Ohio, Smith Terms, Spinor Storman Stophens, Lappan, Taylor (La), Theory, Supphers, Etipos Wade, Walleller, Waderen, Waller, Supphers, Etipos Wade, Walleller, Wader, Robbins, Waderson, Atlant, Burnet, Bernet, Bernett, Storman, Ciemens, Ciemens, Ciemens, Ciemens, Ciemens, Cobb, John Cochrane, Con, Cockerd, Crake, Carry Davidson, Dowell, Elliott, Betts, Florerso, General, Guite, Goode, Greenwood, Groesheek, Hall (Onio, Hoard, Bopkins, Bestein, Huder, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones Pal, Kelly, Kankel (Mkl.), Lawrence, Leidy, Loccher, McQueen, Marsanii (Ht.), Mason, Miles, Millen, Moore, Niblack Psychon Pholips, Powell, Quicana, & dely Reland Religion, Commission of the Comm

AESPNI-Meson, Ahl Assay, Barkedale, Robber Bouck Berhar, Bore, Pramb, Bryan Cerubers, Cache Chapmas Clair (two), Clay Crair, Crawford, Cortis, Renber D. v., Des

The Hernld--which pretends to have a sharp nose for official corruption-is very careful never to publish saything in exposure or reprehension of the scandalous jobbing which has been and is being perpetrated under the cuspiecs of the present Admira-

istration. On the contrary, it prints, for the for the or fifth time, the following telegraphic balletin france Washington:

The Fort Shelling Committee's labors will end in solding. It is conceded that the property is not worth as much at not in any one but the purchaset—as mus given for it."

What a wretched subterfuge! There is no question in issue as to the present value of the Port Spelling property. All men do know that the site of a prospective city in Minnesota would not sell to-day for anything like the sum that would have been eagerly bid for it last May or June, when Fort Spelling was privately sold by the War Department to Franklin Steele, for less than one-fourth the price which other parties would gladly have given for it. Of course, it is worth far less now; but why should that screen those who juggled and jab. bed it off for a mere fraction of its value?

The discharge of Mr. Wolcott, the contamacione

witness whom the House of Representatives Washington had held for some weeks in close in prisonment, puts the House in rather an awk ward position. It does not appear that the prisoner made any concessions or disclosures. The only reason publicly given for his discharge is that generally employed to obtain the pardon and release of State Prison convicts-sickness-the sufferer in this case being alleged to be, not Mr. Wolcott himself, but his wife at Boston. This certainly seems to be a rather slight ground of action, and exhibits a placability and soft-heartedness on the part of the House a little remarkable. As to the judictment found against Mr. Wolcott, and the pattry two thousand dellars bail required of him, that is all moonshine. It would be impossible to convict him upon that indictment except by the aid of the very evidence which he refuses to give; and, even if he judged it expedient to forfeit his buil, it is ressonable to suppose that his per centage on the \$87,000 that passed through his hands was graduated with a view to this sort of emergency. Under all the circumstances of the case, the public will be apt to suspect that, in the matter of the discharge of Mr. Welcott, it was not altogether the ill condition and suffering state of Mrs. Wolcott that the House had in view. There were possibly other persons to whom this imprisonment of Mr. Wolcott gave no less concern, and no less heartsickness, than to her. It is tree that, under the decision in the case of Matteson that the present House has no power to punish corruptions of which its members may have been guilty as members of any, former Congress, the testamony of Mr. Welcott, given in fall, as to the distribution of the \$37,000, might not have operated to produce the expulsion of any member of the present House. Still, had Mr. Wolcott concluded to make a clean breast of it, his disclosures n ight not only have been painful as to the past, but might also have interfered with the future, by the exposure of a method of underground operation which can only be expected to continue so long as it is kept in the dark. We trust, however, that this, whether negli-

gently dropping, or willfully throwing away by the House of Representatives at Washington, of the thread which they had in their hands, will not prevent the public from obtaining a complete history of the expenditure of the \$87,000 in question. Luckily, there are private as well as public interests involved in this investigation; and how potent in the way of stimulus these private interests are, may be seen as well in the advance of the \$87,000 aforesaid of private money to effect a nominally public object, as in the release of Mr. Wolcott, imprisoned because he refused to testify as to a matter of public concernment before a Committee t Congress, and discharged from that imprisonment-who can tell exactly how or way? The Boy State Mills and the Middleex Mills, to whom this advance stands charged in the accounts of Mesars, Lawrence, Stone & Co., certainly have an interest and a right to know how this money was spent, and we trust that the prosecution of this unquestionable private ight may presently lead to some disclosures of slue and importance to the public.

Nor is it alone the unfortunate proprietors of the Bay State and Middlesex Mills who have a concern in this inquiry. The whole manufacturing interest of Massachusetts has abundant reasons for probing this matter to the bottom. If reports long ourrent, and seeming to originate in very well-informed sources, can be relied upon, that interest, for more than thirty years past, has been very liberally bled. under pretense of raising money to influence legislation at Washington. When or to whom precisely this money has been given, has always remained a profound secret in the breasts of a very few persons. It would be a very curious inquiryand, however unavailing as to the past, it might prove of great benefit for the future-how has this money been spent? Have the contributors to these funds ever, in fact, got their money's worth! or has it happened that, under the idea of buying up other people, they have themselves been all along An accurate history of the \$87,000 of which Mr. Wolcott is said to have acted as the disburdag agent, might tend to throw light on other similar operations; and, though Mr. Welcott has managed to siip through the fingers of Congress, we imagine that the courts and lawyers of Massachusetts will find the means to make him speak.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE INEW-YORK TRIBENE

The Ningara at Boston. Bostos, March 28, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpost, via Haniax, arrived at this port at three o'clock the morning. Her mails for the South were forwarded by the Sunday night train, due at New-York at five o'clock to-nerrow morning.

Later from Santa Fe.

Sr. Louis, Saturday, March 27, 1858.

Senta Fe papers of the 26th on are received, but they contain no news of special importance.

Some Indian depredations and several wanton entrages by the Mexicans against the Indians are reported.

Government wagons had been sent toom Senta Fe Government wagons had been sent from Senta Fe to the Cantonwest of Bargwin to convey Capt. Been man's command to Fort Union. His company consists of 70 mer, and will go with Cart. Mirry is Utah. Twenty-five mounted over also accompany him. The Irdian Agent, Kit Carron, saye that the Utah Indians are in great want, and have to be ted hisrally. Capt. Pope, of the Altesian Well expedition, last arrived at Dons Ana.

The Kausa's correspondent of The Republican says that a gentlemen just from Nemains County, regard meeting five Covernment trains, and that grass and growing so rapidly on the plains that it would subserted, within two days.

teck within five days.

Fire at Paterson, N. J. PATERSUS, Mant 18, 1838.
The stable attached to Grahant's Formers Hold in

this city, was de troyed by first his macing. For houses were burnt to death. The fire was the said of an incording. Robbery-Fire.

The Post-Cilice at Tempa, Flat, was the compaly

of hed on the lith test.
The brishess perform of Menticello, Fla., has been exeroved by fire.
The schooler Gordon, from Matanaus for Savana, h.

was short at by the British eloop-or war Styr on Sal-day last, in the le lief that she was a sixer.